

LONDON CHEERS JAMESON'S TROOPERS.

Crowds Followed Them Admirably Through the Streets.

They Presented a Picturesque Appearance in Their Tattered Garments.

Cr. Jim's Friends Believe the Story That Kruger Lured Him with a Forged Telegram

EAGER TO SETTLE THE MATTER.

For That Reason the Trial Is Not Likely to Be Held Under the Foreign Enlistment Act, as Was at First Supposed.

By Julian Ralph.

London, Feb. 25, 8 a.m.—The quality of London enthusiasm for aught but minding its own business is not at any time of very high order. However, it has been trying hard to-day to develop more than its ordinary style of the article.

In regard to the arrival of Jameson's troopers, so far as public demonstration went, it proved a somewhat forlorn fiasco. A crowd of a few hundred persons of a very minor degree of importance, or even of respectability, gathered at Paddington station and raised feeble cheers as the bronzed, stalwart young fellows, wearing slouched hats and habited in garments of varying degrees of decay, drove off in hansom and fourwheeler in different directions.

This afternoon, however, saw a dozen or more of these same picturesque bandits strolling in Regent and Bond streets, alone or in couples. Each was followed by a great crowd of respectfully admiring citizens. One in especial, a handsome lad of twenty or so, and at least six feet high, seemed in no degree abashed by what the ordinary mind would regard as rather an embarrassing degree of attention. He stopped before every tailor's store he came to, gravely surveying the tweeds and meltons in the window, until, having apparently made his mind up as to their relative merits, he entered one, and while he was being measured for a suit of civilized garments, the admiring crowd hovered around the door.

Meanwhile Jameson himself remains in strict, mysterious seclusion on board the transport ship Victoria, and the London papers discuss the interesting question, as to what is the exact charge on which he is to be tried.

Those friendly to him expatiate with glee on the story sent by the Times's Berlin correspondent this morning to the effect that Volksstein, the acknowledged organ of the Transvaal Government, admits that Jameson was finally drawn over the border by a forged telegram sent in the name of Lionel Phillips and associates, but concocted by the Boer Executive.

If this is true it will bring about probably a strong reaction in Jameson's favor. In



Grave of Jameson's Men.

The last resting place of the bold raiders who forfeited their lives near Krugersdorp, in the Transvaal. A large trench was dug near the battlefield and the surviving comrades were permitted to pay a last tribute to the dead.

(From Black and White.)

ers, who arrived at Plymouth from Port Natal yesterday morning. The man, whose name is O'Dea, said that he had spent eight months in Matabeleland as a member of the mounted police. About the end of the month of December, he was in a state of convalescence from a violent attack of fever, his temperature at one time having been as high as 105. He had been almost without food or water for a week, and was lying in his tent in a greatly debilitated condition, when a sergeant came to him and asked him if he wanted to leave his place in the mounted troop. O'Dea replied in the negative, whereupon the sergeant ordered him to appear on parade with his comrades immediately, which he did.

Prior to the start of Jameson and his followers for the Transvaal, which took place at night, O'Dea did not hear Dr. Jameson read a letter, as he is alleged to have read one, but says he gathered that the purpose of the expedition was to protect the women and children of Johannesburg.

O'Dea belonged to the advance troop. He did not see Dr. Jameson after the night of their leaving Mafeking, nor has he seen him to this day. He supposes that Jameson rode in the middle of the troops.

HAD TO SLEEP ON HORSEBACK.

The men hurried forward, riding at the rate of ten miles an hour, with not more than five hours rest in two days. They were sometimes able to get snatches of sleep on horseback. They had sufficient rations to last them until the evening of the second day. A party of fifty Boers met them and began a desultory fire upon them, to which Dr. Jameson's followers replied. They had several skirmishes with Boers before reaching Krugersdorp, where the Boers succeeded in enticing Jameson's forces from the sheltered hillsides into the open veldt, while they themselves remained under cover.

O'Dea expressed the belief that Jameson himself hoisted the white flag. Any way, if

destination of the steamer when she left Devonport and Plymouth to-day, but it was expected that she would be met at sea to-night, when Dr. Jameson would be taken off. He was placed under arrest at Devonport, according to a dispatch published in the Globe.

BIG FIRE IN JOHANNESBURG.

The Recent Dynamite Explosion Was Due to an Accident.

Johannesburg, Feb. 24.—The large drapery establishment of Store Bros. in this city, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is \$75,000.

Inquiry into the causes of the recent explosion of dynamite at Viedendorp, a suburb of this city, has elicited the fact that a truck load of detonators, brought from Port Elizabeth, was placed on a side track at the Braamfontein freight depot.

LIGHT ON VENEZUELA.

British Government Secures a Map of 1798 of the Spanish and Dutch Guiana Boundaries.

Boston, Feb. 24.—General Osborne Grant, secretary of the Loyal Guianese Union of the United States, received the following information from London to-day: "A copy of a very interesting map of British Guiana has been secured by the Guianese Government from the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana, which throws much light upon the boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana. The map was prepared for Mayor Von Bouchenroeder in 1798 and upon it the boundary line, marking the limits of the Spanish possessions and the extent of the Dutch colony, is drawn from Punta Barina, and is almost identical with the extent of the Schomburgk line, the only difference being that on the chart the boundary is indicated to be perfectly straight, while the German savant adapted his line to the natural configuration of the territory."

"Colonel McNair, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Guiana militia; Mr. McNair, the Minister of the Interior; Mr. Fawcett, R. E., and Dr. Boase, left Georgetown for an expedition to the disputed territory. They were away twenty-four days and traveled 400 miles. On the arrival of the three boats at Eldorado, a large number of Venezuelans came to the river-side, but this was no demonstration. A relief party composed of Inspector of Police Henderson and Lieutenant Alexander and six men left Georgetown for the disputed territory in search of the expedition. They sailed on the 31st ult., and nothing has been heard of them since."

"Sir Augustus William Lawson Hemming, K. C. M. G., who was recently appointed Governor of British Guiana, calls for the country Wednesday, February 25, from Southampton."

PROTEST BY VENEZUELA.

No Concession of Land Within the Disputed Territory Will Be Permitted.

Georgetown, British Guiana, Feb. 10.—Further and serious complications, it is believed, are likely to arise in connection with the question of the boundaries between this colony and Venezuela. It is reported that the Venezuelan Government has, within the past day or two, lodged with the Government of British Guiana, to be forwarded to the Imperial Government, a formal protest against any concession of land within the contested territory being granted by the British Government.

The protest is said to be couched in courteous, but firm, language, and unless a halt is called by the Colonial Government in granting, and the Imperial Government in approving of further concessions within the contested regions, there may be trouble that hitherto has been avoided.

The British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has made no secret of the fact that he has before him an application by a number of capitalists for a large tract of land within the disputed territory; that these capitalists offer to purchase, for a capital sum, a specific tract of land in the northwest district, with absolute right to the minerals and precious stones therein, timber, railroad and township rights, and to have to sell the concession, or portions of it, to public companies.

The granting of the concession is considered certain, from the fact that the company has given an undertaking to hand over to the Government of the colony within two years after the granting of the concession the sum of \$500,000, to be expended in the construction of roads and bridges to connect the concession with the coast, and to have a further working capital of \$750,000 to comply with these terms to forfeit the concession.

Evacuation of Egypt Probable.

London, Feb. 24.—The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent in Rome telegraphs that advice received there from Cairo against the granting of the concession has entered into negotiations with France upon the subject of the evacuation of Egypt. It is believed, the advice says, that Great Britain is inclined to make concessions to France.

SAYS CUBANS WILL LOSE.

H. G. Butler, a Wealthy Planter, Believes Spain Will Crush the Insurgents.

Howard Granville Butler, a rich Cuban planter, arrived in this city from Havana yesterday. He is one of the big sugar men in Cuba and has an organized force of a thousand private guards to protect his property and workmen from the depredations of the insurgents. At the Hotel New Netherlands last night, he said: "Planters all like Weyler as he does all in his power to protect us from the insurgents. He has advised us to fortify and defend our plantations. All of the larger planters have organized a private militia of their own, regularly drilled and uniformed, and commanded by specially detailed officers of the Spanish army. These soldiers are all white men, and the insurgents are nearly all negroes. 'The insurgents carry on against us a sort of guerrilla warfare. On my plantation we have in our private army 200 cavalrymen and 800 infantrymen. All are well armed. I do not believe the report that Maceo is dead. We have heard nothing of it in Cuba. He is a fanatical fighter, but the one great man in Cuba is Gomez. He is two-thirds of the insurgent power. But they cannot hold out much longer; they are out of food and clothes and almost out of arms and ammunition.'"

NICARAGUA IS BOILING OVER.

President Zelaya Has an Incipient Revolution on His Hands.

Washington, Feb. 24.—According to news received from San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, an uprising is again imminent in that country. Newspapers have been suppressed, but reports brought to San Juan by passengers from the interior are to the effect that the city of Leon has declared itself in favor of Baca against President Zelaya, and demands Zelaya's resignation.

Zelaya considers himself strong enough to put down the movement, trusting for support to the Conservatives and the friendly Government of Honduras. He has discharged all citizens of Leon from his service and demands of them the surrender of arms and full submission. He is endeavoring to obtain the assistance of ex-President Zelaya, of Granada.

A NOTED COLOMBIAN DEAD.

Dr. Arosemena Was the Republic's Most Famous Diplomat.

Colon, Colombia, Feb. 24.—Doctor Arosemena, Counsellor of the Panama Railroad, is dead.

MARITIME MISHAPS.

London, Feb. 24.—The British steamer Lepanto, Captain Wise, from New York February 9 for Hull, which to-day passed the Lizard, was in collision off the coast with the French bark Zephyr. The latter vessel put into Penzance, having lost two of her yards and sustained other damage.

Queenstown, Feb. 24.—The British steamer Blenheim, Captain Watson, from New Orleans January 30, and Newport News February 7, arrived here to-day. The reports having been stormy voyages, during which she shipped seas that flooded her cabin and engine room. Her stowaways are bent and her steam pipe covering is broken.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 24.—The Northern Pacific liner Tacoma arrived here last night, twenty days from Yokohama, having experienced fierce gales all the way over, which played havoc with the deck. The reports having been stormy voyages, during which she shipped seas that flooded her cabin and engine room. Her stowaways are bent and her steam pipe covering is broken.

INSURGENTS STILL HARASS HAVANA.

The Return March Eastward Does Not Involve the Whole Insurgent Body.

A Picked Lot, Hardy and Well Mounted, Has Been Left Near Cuba's Capital.

TOBACCO HAS FARED TERRIBLY.

There Is to Be More Cane Burning—Weyler's Admissions Indicate That He Too Fears the End of the War Is by No Means Near.

By Murat Halstead.

Havana, Feb. 24.—It appears that Maceo is retiring eastward. He has left a body of men, chosen for hardihood, to keep the neighborhood of Havana lively.

This morning I went down to the yacht club house to breakfast. The place is ten miles out of Havana, on the Gulf, and some of the insurgents were wandering around there last night. A bridge was pointed out, a rifle shot away, beyond which they could not be found.

It was said that on a hill could be seen a flag which was declared to be that of the insurgents. The place is Jaimanita. Soon there came news of a bloody affair at Punta Brava, a village five miles beyond Mariano, and about fourteen miles from Havana.

There were several accounts, all agreeing that the insurgents entered the place last evening, and were attacked in the night by the volunteers of Mariano, and the firemen and a few regulars; that the insurgents took refuge in the houses, and that a number of people were killed.

While listening to these reports there suddenly appeared among us one of the men employed at the club house, and he was fresh from the scene of combat, in which he had been engaged. He said the houses that sheltered the rebels were furiously assaulted, and that when the fight was over he had assisted in arranging for identification twenty dead men, only two of them were known rebels; the rest had fallen in the general struggle.

As this was the narration of an eye-witness, who was cross-examined by his employers and cautioned not to exaggerate, I may assume there is some foundation for it, but, as a rule, I do not believe much of the war news that circulates hereabouts.

The incident shows the precarious conditions by which we are surrounded. Two soldiers were reported slightly wounded. The special interest in this affair is that the rebels mean to attempt continued disturbances in the west and near the capital. They are well mounted and well undisciplined by heard from often.

We have had two weeks of the new administration, and the censorship has been modified, but still the questions at the bottom of the rebellion are not free on the wires, and it is expressly offensive to the Government to praise the rebels or speak of them with sympathy or to recognize their belligerency as other than odious. The young men of the American press are irreconcilable, but my recollection that once, on a suggestion from Washington, the Chief of Police came to my office and revised one of my editorial efforts with a rammer, has a tendency to modify my emotions here.

I have informed you that the rebels could not move far eastward without losing the prestige of their western raid, and they are, as the Captain-General showed me on his maps yesterday, already as far as the heart of Matanzas. He regards it as proof that his plans of campaigning are carried out effectively, and calls attention to the contrast between the situation as it is and that under Campos.

I hear that Maceo is making for the fastnesses, where the Spanish columns can follow only with extreme difficulty, and that Gomez has the same destination.

They probably hope to pass the rainy season in places of comparative security, from which they may, however, sallie forth to carry on many expeditions to harass the enemy and spread destruction.

There is to be more cane burning eastward, and reports are that the tobacco of the west has suffered enormously.

Here when one speaks of territory in possession of the rebels the expression is "the woods." Yesterday the Captain-General admitted that his enemies could get away into the wooded mountains. All this seems to mean the protraction of the war, with hungry ruin in the wind.

The dream of the insurgents that Gomez would concentrate forty thousand men and fight for Havana has faded. Things might have been different if the rotten steamer Hawkins had not delivered the ammunition and the Hotchkiss guns to the bottom of the sea, instead of to the leaders' hands.

The Captain-General's military claim is that he is rolling the rebels east. He constantly expresses absolute confidence in speedy and great results, and disbelieves in the claim that the weather can be bad enough to check his operations. If this war was one of numbers the formidable Spanish army would soon end it, but the general judgment of observers who do not care much about it one way or another, is that the war will go slowly and last some time.

The insurgents appear to waste no energy in talk. They are indescribably anxious about the attitude of the United States, scanning every scrap of news from Washington, building high hopes on little things, yielding simple faith to foolish fancies, and believing that speeches in the

Senate mean the American fleet sweeping over the Gulf. They are all too ready to circulate stories of cruelty—for instance, the shooting of prisoners at the forts—when no prisoners are missing. The Captain-General says clearly on that subject that he has not and will not order the execution of one man unless he be a leader. The shedding of the blood of unknown men in secret is an idiotic and impossible horror. These nightmares should be chased away and reliance had in winning public opinion upon the great questions of economical policy and the rights of man.

The few insurgents left in the West of the island does not disturb the material fact that there is a return of the tide of rebel invasion to the swamps and mountains, from which it emerged in December to lay waste the provinces of Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio. The resolution to which the insurgent chiefs have evidently come, in view of the Spanish forces having been aroused from their case by the new commander, is to go into rainy season quarters, sheltered by the fortresses of nature, and trust to time to bring them arms and cartridges. They also hope that the protraction of the war, which they can maintain on the distant defence, will bring help in some form from beyond the seas.

If Gomez and his followers evade again the Spanish columns that are pressing hard upon them in Matanzas, the indications are that there will not be heavy combats for some time. The rebel policy revealed in the Eastern movement is clearly delay. The whole situation promises tedious procrastination.

The Governor-General made his appearance on the streets to-day, riding out in a tandem making calls.

GUNS FOR CUBA'S SEA FORTS.

Spain Making Them Ready for Any Emergency, Domestic or Foreign.

Havana, Feb. 17, via Tampa, Feb. 24.—Two twenty-inch bore breech-loaders have been sent from Spain to this island. They will be added to the fortifications here. The sea forts and batteries facing the sea are being put on an effective footing, and they will soon be ready for any contingency, domestic or foreign.

Senator Jover, of Barcelona, the owner of a steamship line plying between that city and Cuba, has offered to transport to Spain all sick and wounded soldiers from Cuba, free of charge. The Government of Spain has accepted his offer. The medical attendance will be under the direction of the Army Medical Department.

The rebel leader known as "El Inglesito" was captured to-day between Guines and San Nicolas, in the southwestern part of this province. He was made a prisoner by Colonel Segura's column. A court-martial has been ordered to try him.

MORGAN IS STILL TALKING.

His Speech on the Cuban Revolution Arouses Little Enthusiasm.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The continuation of the speech of Senator Morgan in the Senate to-day in support of the concurrent resolution for the recognition of Cuban belligerency did not arouse a particle of the excitement and enthusiasm which was first part of the speech, last Thursday, together with the other speeches of that day caused. It was too much of a historical review, and was interspersed with the reading of too many letters and reports to attract attention.

The only forcible parts of it were those in which Mr. Morgan expressed his astonishment that, in view of the Spanish atrocities in the island, this grand free republic could sit indifferently by, knowing the facts, and not unshaken the sword and strike to death the brutal monarch who inflicted them. He declared that the American people would go no further in their forbearance without a stain on the national honor. He will finish his speech to-morrow.

When Mr. Morgan took his seat Mr. White offered a substitute for the concurrent resolution, declaring that the Senate contemplates with solicitude and profound regret the sufferings and destruction accompanying the civil conflict now in progress in Cuba, and expressing the trust that the Executive Department will, at as early a day as the facts will warrant, recognize the belligerency of those who are in arms against Spain, and that the good offices of the United States may be prudently, peacefully and effectively exerted, to the end that Cuba may be enabled to establish a permanent government of her own choice.

WALLER'S CASE NOT STRONG.

The State Department Is Not Likely to Reopen It.

Washington, Feb. 24.—It is said at the State Department that the Waller incident has been formally closed by an exchange of notes to that effect between Ambassador Eusebio and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Waller's status in regard to his claim for damages, and his rubber concession, does not appear to be clearly defined. It is obvious that his pardon will not curtail his right to sue in the French courts for redress on account of alleged cruel treatment given him while en route from Madagascar to Marseilles. Secretary Olney, in his latest report to the President, characterizes the charge of cruel treatment as "intrinsically improbable" and "either wholly unfounded or at best grossly exaggerated."

In regard to the rubber concession, Secretary Olney's opinion is equally unfavorable. He says there is no proof of its "nature, extent, validity or value."

The State Department expects that Waller will immediately avail himself of the offer of the United States Government to provide him free transportation back to the United States. It is certain that Waller will have to submit better evidence of his right to the property than has yet been produced before Secretary Olney will consider the question of reopening the case.

Fire in a Coal Barge Cabin.

The cabin of the coal barge William T. Green, laden with 165 tons of coal, at Pier 4, North River, was gutted by fire at 8:30 o'clock last night. The barge was lying alongside the bulkhead with her stern next the pier, and for a few minutes there was danger that the pier itself would be ignited. Half a dozen other barges were in the slip, and the steamer Premier was lying near the pier head. Nightwatchman Frank Kelly turned in an alarm, and six men quickly responded. The cabin of the Green was speedily deluged. The damage is \$500.

PIERCE'S PELLETS FOR THE LIVER

A NEW CABINET EVERY NINE MONTHS.

France Has Changed Ministries Thirty-seven Times in Twenty-six Years.

The Thirty-eighth Is Due Now, Though the Bourgeois Cabinet Dies Slowly.

ACUTE CRISIS PASSED QUIETLY.

Decisive Blow Expected at the First Adverse Vote by the Chamber—Socialists Indignant at an Appropriation for the Czar's Coronation.

By Julian Ralph.

Paris, Feb. 24.—France has had thirty-seven Cabinets in twenty-six years, and is likely soon to have the thirty-eighth, though to-day no step was taken directly toward that event.

The acute stage of the present crisis passed quietly. The Chamber met and took the Senate's slap in the face without a grimace or murmur.

That there was no interpellation on the subject of the present attitude of the Ministry toward the Senate is evidence that the Bourgeois Cabinet is destined to die slowly. The decisive blow will come at a most unlooked-for moment, when an adverse vote will be given by the Deputies on some bill or when an interpellation will come from some Moderate member of the Chamber.

President Faure's critics whisper that he does not interfere, but they forget that this is impossible, since the Chamber is formed with a strong Radical complexion. It is not in his power to change the present Cabinet until the Chamber declares its opinion by an adverse vote of confidence, hence.

The Ministry must first resign, after such an adverse vote, then he can form a new Cabinet.

The only interesting incident to-day occurred at the time when a vote was called for the appropriation of a million francs to be expended on the Czar's coronation; then a Socialist member named Dejeante arose and protested against the expenditure of such a great sum to flatter a monarch when hundreds of thousands of people in France are starving. He made an earnest appeal, but the appropriation passed, with only twenty-eight votes against it. When the vote was announced a voice from the Left cried: "Oh, note the fact that there are only twenty-eight Republicans in the whole Assembly!"

ITALY MEANS BUSINESS.

Vigorous Campaign Planned in Africa—General Luigi Pelloux Ordered to Take Command of the Army.

Rome, Feb. 24.—King Humbert has signed a decree calling out all the reserves of 1872—recruits born in that year.

Lieutenant-General Luigi Pelloux, formerly Minister of War and at present commanding the Fifth Corps of the Italian Army, with headquarters at Verona, has been appointed to the chief command of the Italian forces in Africa, the troops of which will be formed into two divisions respectively commanded by Generals Baratieri and Henrich. The nomination of General Pelloux is received with general satisfaction.

Advices from Abyssinia state that General Baratieri is concentrating the Italian Army near Adua and is occupying the pass at Gashadon, near Mareb, in strong force. The entire Abyssinian Army has retired to Osoebi and abandoned all contact with the Italians.

Berkeley Lyceum Stock Company.

Bradley J. Bloodgood's idea for a permanent stock company of amateur actors was put to a practical test at the Berkeley Lyceum last night, and it met with a good deal of success. The three act English farce comedy, "Our Regiment," was presented under the auspices of the Old Guard. It proved to be a modest and consistent performance, and the ease with which the farcical situations were treated was a surprise for regular amateur theatregoers. Mr. Bloodgood provided an excellent cast, which included three professionals. The amateurs all showed an aptitude for their work, and we were demonstrated that they possessed talent.

The professionals who aided were Miss Margaret Raven, Miss Nina Veltre and H. Finburgh. The amateurs were Miss Adel Richmond, a pretty, winsome young woman, and Miss Mary Baker, J. W. Harris, Everett Jerome, J. A. Reilly, P. Edwin Matthews and Harry Addison.

Reduth's Long and Stormy Trip.

The steamer Reduth reached New York yesterday after a voyage of twenty-five days from Shields. Captain Reduth said the voyage was a most successful one, and that he had a very pleasant trip.

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The Battlefield Near Krugersdorp.

It is here, within sight of the Rand, that the Boers gave battle to Dr. Jameson and his men, and compelled them to surrender.

(From Black and White.)

any case I understand he is likely to be tried under Offences Against the Person Act and not Foreign Enlistment Act, as the former allows a more expeditious mode of settling the matter.

MUM ABOUT JAMESON.

Mysterious Actions of Those Who Have Him in Charge on the Transport Victoria.

Devonport, Feb. 24.—The steamer Victoria, with Dr. Jameson on board, has sailed for Southampton or London. The strictest secrecy was observed in regard to the prisoners, and nobody was allowed to board the ship.

On board the Victoria the greatest secrecy was unrelentingly observed in regard to what disposition is to be made of the men. Not a single official would give the slightest information concerning them.

The Lancaster Regiment, which was brought here by the Victoria, was landed this morning. The officers of the regiment say that Dr. Jameson and his companions are all in the second-class cabin. During the voyage they were allowed to see the officers of the Lancaster Regiment, but only in their own quarters. The officers were unable to say where Jameson and his fellow-prisoners would be landed. Dr. Jameson is in charge of Major McCarthy, at the Lancaster Regiment. There are no civil officers on board the Victoria.

A swarm of reporters who had been watching for the Victoria for two days and nights without sleep, have been running back and forth all morning between Devonport and the docks, but not a scrap of information beyond what has already been told was obtainable.

ONE OF THE TROOPERS TALKS.

London, Feb. 24.—An interview was obtained with one of Dr. Jameson's troop-

ers, who arrived at Plymouth from Port Natal yesterday morning. The man, whose name is O'Dea, said that he had spent eight months in Matabeleland as a member of the mounted police. About the end of the month of December, he was in a state of convalescence from a violent attack of fever, his temperature at one time having been as high as 105. He had been almost without food or water for a week, and was lying in his tent in a greatly debilitated condition, when a sergeant came to him and asked him if he wanted to leave his place in the mounted troop. O'Dea replied in the negative, whereupon the sergeant ordered him to appear on parade with his comrades immediately, which he did.

Prior to the start of Jameson and his followers for the Transvaal, which took place at night, O'Dea did not hear Dr. Jameson read a letter, as he is alleged to have read one, but says he gathered that the purpose of the expedition was to protect the women and children of Johannesburg.